DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF JESSORE, 1891.

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DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT.

No. 918C., dated Jessore, the 6th April 1892.

From—A. Earle, Esq., Magistrate of Jessore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

With reference to your Circular No. 7T.—F., dated the 3rd October 1891, I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the results of the recent census of the district of Jessore.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF JESSORE, 1891.

Head I.—Early History, &c.

I have had no means of obtaining original information under this heading. The early history of the district is to be found in Mr. Westland's report, and it would serve no useful purpose to quote from it. When the first census was taken in 1872 the area of the district was 3,658 square miles. In the year 1883 the subdivisions of Khulna and Bagerhat, with an area of 1,382 square miles, were detached from the district, and the subdivision of Bangaon with an area of 649 square miles was added to it. The area of the district thus constituted is 2,925 square miles. There have been no other changes of jurisdiction save those noted above since 1872.

Head II.—Movement of the Population.

2. Statement A annexed herewith shows the population of each *thana* since the census of 1872, giving separately the figures for males, females, and both sexes. From the statement it appears that the population of the whole district increased by 9·55 per cent. during the first decade, commencing from 1872. It is also to be remarked that the percentage of increase is greater in the case of males than in the case of females in every *thana*, except Narail, Lohagara, and Muhammadpur. The increase in the total population of the district in 1881 has been ascribed to natural causes and to the fact that the census of 1881 was more accurate than that of 1872. The increase in the male population over the females has been ascribed to the facts that—

(1) There are many marts and bazars in the district which are frequented by persons who mostly come from other districts, and who do not, as a rule, bring the female members of their family with them.

(2) The census of 1872 was taken in January, when large numbers of paddy-cutters were absent in the Sundarbans.

(3) That on the occasion of the census of 1881, which was taken in the middle of February, the same class of persons were at home in this district. This latter opinion was corroborated by the fact that the increase in males as well as in the total population was greatest in *thanas* Sarsha, Gaighata, and Ganrapota of the Bangaon subdivision, and in Jhenida and Salkopa of the Jhenida subdivision, which are mostly inhabited by the labouring classes, who migrate annually to the Sundarbans in the paddy-cutting season in search of employment as day-labourers; while the increase was least in Keshabpur and Kaliganj *thanas*, which are mostly inhabited by the middle classes.

3. The increase of females over males in Lohagara, Narail, and Muhammadpur is attributed to the fact that those places are the strongholds of Kulinism. The Kulins keep their daughters at home even after they are married, and are addicted to polygamy. Thus, on the death of one male who may belong to a different district, four or eight females become widows and remain in their fathers' houses.

4. It appears from the above statement that during the last ten years there has been a loss of 50,548 or 2·6 per cent. in population of the district. In the Sadar and Bangaon subdivisions the population of every *thana* has more or less decreased. Even the municipal population of Jessore has slightly declined, the decrease being assignable to the following facts:—

(1) General unhealthiness of the town, due to defective drainage and want of good drinking water.

(2) Repeated outbreaks of cholera and malarious fever.

(3) Migration to Khulna of many persons of the professional classes, together with their families, at the time when Khulna was made a separate district.

5. The same statement shows that during the last ten years there has been a decrease in the population of every *thana*, except Lohagara, Barkalia, and Narail in the Narail subdivision; Magura and Muhammadpur in the Magura subdivision; and Salkopa in the Jhenida subdivision.

Sadar subdivision.

6. The main cause which led to the decrease of population in the Sadar subdivision is its unhealthiness, added to the fact that since 1885 the cultivating classes have never been well off, owing to successive years of bad harvest in consequence of heavy floods and droughts. Further, death statistics show that fever and cholera periodically broke out and carried off large numbers of people. In this subdivision Gadkhali *thana* is the most liable to suffer from the devastations of heavy floods. The inundations of 1890 and of the previous years caused much suffering. Since the census of 1881 the Keshabpur Union has been abolished, as the sugar industry there has considerably declined, and a large number of people who formerly carried on business in date-sugar have left the place. Bagharpara and Kaliganj are said to have decreased in population owing to the fact that many people formerly living within the jurisdiction of those *thanas* have abandoned their holdings and gone to the Sundarbans, in consequence of being unable to earn a livelihood in their native country.

Gadkhali.

Keshabpur.

Bagharpara and Kaliganj.

Bangaon subdivision.

7. In the subdivision of Bangaon, in the year 1881, an epidemic of fever carried off nearly 14,395 persons. In 1882-83 fever and cholera were responsible for the death of 10,896 persons, while in the subsequent years between seven and eight thousand people are said to have succumbed to the same diseases. Again, the repeated destruction of the crops, owing to heavy floods, led many to finally leave the subdivision.

Narail subdivision.

8. Narail subdivision shows a general increase of population. It is marked in Lohagara and Barkalia. The first *thana* is the healthiest, and it is also probable that a large tract of land has been brought under cultivation since the census of 1881 and people from other parts have settled there. The increase in the Narail *thana* is very slight, considering that Narail has increased in importance, owing to its being the centre of education in the district.

Magura subdivision.

9. In the Magura subdivision, Magura and Muhammadpur *thanas* both show an increase of population, while Salikha shows a decrease. The latter is not only an unhealthy tract of country, but is also liable to heavy inundations.

Jhenida subdivision.

10. In the Jhenida subdivision the decrease is greatest in Jhenida, while Salkopa and Harinakundu show increases. The closing of several European indigo concerns has doubtless affected to some extent the population of this subdivision.

11. The decrease in the population of the district as a whole may, to some extent, be due to the fact that only a few days before the date fixed for the taking of the census there was a great bathing assemblage at the Ganges. The *Joga* of last year was particularly auspicious, and large numbers of people left the district some days before the date of the census, not returning until after the enumeration had been completed.

Towns.

12. One town, viz. Kotchandpur, has been created a municipality since 1872. It is the centre of the sugar-manufacturing industry of the district. In the town of Jessore the population is chiefly composed of officials, pleaders, *muktiars*, and the professional classes, and may therefore correctly be considered urban. In Kotchandpur also the population is chiefly urban, finding employment in the sugar factories of that town.

Emigration in search of employment, land, &c.

13. During the last ten years large numbers of the agricultural classes have emigrated from this district, and have settled in the Sundarbans in the district of Khulna. This is one of the causes which led to the decrease in the population of Bagharpara and Gadkhali in the Sadar subdivision, and of Sarsha and Ganrapota in the Bangaon subdivision. In the above *thanas* the cultivating classes have suffered much from a succession of heavy floods and droughts, and have been obliged to leave their homes in order to seek their fortunes in the Sundarbans, where lands were plentiful and the population scarce. Again, when Khulna was formed into a separate district, many of the professional and trading classes left the town of Jessore and settled in Khulna. Lastly, every year a number of persons temporarily emigrate to the neighbouring districts of Faridpur, Backergunge, and Khulna, with a view to seek employment as day labourers, specially in the cold season.

Immigration.

14. Statement B shows the birth districts of the total population of Jessore for males and females. From this it will be observed that, out of the total population of 1,848,827, Jessore is the birthplace of 1,836,907. Of the remainder, viz. 51,920 persons, the greater number come from the neighbouring districts of Nadia, Faridpur, Khulna, and 24-Parganas, and most of them visit this district temporarily in search of employment. Within the municipalities there is a large foreign element. Many Marwaris who formerly came from the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana have become semi-naturalized and have permanently settled within the district. The same statement shows that about a thousand persons who have their birthplaces in Bihar have been enumerated with the population of this district. Most of these persons have come to this district in search of employment, and remain here for a

temporary period only, returning to their homes after a period of service in this district. These persons belong generally to the poorer classes, and are chiefly employed as *darwans*, constables, warders, carpenters, and coolies.

Head III.—Varying Density of the Population.

15. An account of the varying density of the population in different parts of the district involves a history of the movements of the people. Anything, therefore, that could be said under this heading would more appropriately find its place under the previous division of the subject.

Head IV.—Religion.

16. The chief religious denominations of the district are the Hindus and the Muhammadans. Statement C shows how the adherents of these two religions were distributed over the several *thanas* of the district in 1872, 1881, and 1891. It appears from this statement that the proportion of Muhammadan males to the total male population showed an increase in 1881 in every subdivision of the district. The increase was greatest in the Bangaon subdivision, which is for the most part inhabited by the agricultural and labouring classes, who are chiefly Muhammadans. These persons were, as explained under Head II, owing to their temporary absence in the Sundarbans, excluded from the returns of 1872. The increase in all the other subdivisions may be due to the fact that the agricultural and labouring classes were generally well off during the first decade. It also shows that during the last ten years in every *thana* of the Bangaon and Sadar subdivisions there has been a decrease in the Muhammadan male population, and that in Magura and Jhenida subdivisions there are decreases in the Salikha, Jhenida, and Kotchandpur *thanas*. The decrease in the Bangaon subdivision may be attributed to the fact that since 1881 the cultivating classes have been the reverse of prosperous, on account of the heavy floods which have from time to time occurred. The decrease in the Sadar subdivision is mainly attributable to the decline of the sugar industry. In the Narail subdivision there have been large increases during the last decade in the Muhammadan male population in every *thana*. This may be due to the fact that large tracts of *bil* lands have been reclaimed.

17. It will be seen from the above statement that from 1872 up to 1891 the followers of the Prophet predominated in every *thana* except Narail and Barkalia, where the Hindus were in the ascendant. The preponderance of Hindus in the Narail *thana* may be ascribed to the fact that the Narail family live within this jurisdiction, and that Barkalia *thana* is one of the homes of the Baidya caste. In 1872, 58·09 per cent. of the total male population were Muhammadans and 41·62 per cent. Hindus. In 1881 the percentages of Muhammadan and Hindu males were 60·89 and 39·07 respectively. Thus it will be seen that the Muhammadan male population in the first decade under review gained almost exactly in proportion as the Hindu male population lost. The same result was also found as regards the female sex. During the second decade, the percentage of Muhammadan males to the total male population increased from 60·89 to 61·43, while that of Hindu males decreased from 39·07 to 38·49. As regards the other sex, the percentage increased from 59·82 to 60·35 in the case of Muhammadans, and decreased from 40·14 to 39·58 in the case of Hindus. It will appear from the above figures that the increase among the Muhammadans, both male and female, very nearly corresponds with the decrease among the Hindus. There appears to have been very little advance in the Christian religion in this district. Only 840 persons are returned under this denomination by the census of 1891, while the figures for 1872 and 1881 are 596 and 492 respectively. During the last decade there has been an increase of 348 persons in the Christian faith, and this increase is chiefly due to the establishment of a mission in *thana* Gadkhali. Only 59 males and 58 females are returned as Brahmos. This number is very slight, considering the fact that this religion has made rapid progress in the neighbouring districts of Backergunge and Faridpur. This may be owing to the fact that there is no Somaj in this district, and that as soon as a Hindu is converted he is outcasted, and obliged to leave his own house and take up his residence where there are others professing the same faith.

Head V.—Infirmities.

18. Statement D shows the distribution of infirmities in the district, *thana* by *thana*: 1,018 males are returned as deaf and dumb, 741 as blind, 434 as insane and 612 as lepers; whereas the corresponding figures for the other sex are 591 deaf and dumb, 536 blind, 361 insane, and 140 lepers. Only those suffering from corrosive leprosy were entered in the schedule. No particular instructions were given with regard to the definition of insane, but orders were given that persons blind of one eye should be excluded. It has been ascertained that the instructions were, generally speaking, understood and acted up to.

19. It appears from the statement that the Jhenida and Bangaon subdivisions contain a larger number of lepers than the other subdivisions. In both the areas, the lands have similar physical attributes, and it is most likely that the climate is responsible. Tradition says that certain vegetables grown in parts of the Jhenida subdivision induce leprosy, and as a fact the people of this subdivision are generally lean and thin and of weak physique.

20. The next statement—E—classifies infirmities by caste and religion.

21. Leprosy and insanity occur almost exclusively among the Muhammadans and lower classes of Hindus. It is popularly believed that the consumption of flesh-meat—particularly beef—by the former is the cause of leprosy occurring to so large an extent among them; and it is thought that the consumption of rotten fish and other unwholesome food induces the disease among the lower castes of Hindus.

22. The return of 140 female lepers seems low. It is possible that a large number have not been declared from a desire to allow no secrets to leak out from the *zenana*.

Head VI.—Education.

23. Since the census of 1872 education has made rapid progress in the district. Statement F gives the returns for 1890-91, 1880-81, and 1870-71. The figures for 1880-81 and 1870-71, however, included returns for Khulna and excluded those for Bangaon. Though still backward, Muhammadan education has considerably advanced; whereas only eight pupils of that faith attended high English schools in 1870-71, the number rose to 196 in 1890-91. The number attending the middle English and vernacular schools rose in the same period from 151 to 661, and those attending primary institutions from 2,417 to 8,929. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of persons of the school-going age is 32·6, the total number of Muhammadans in the district being above 61 per cent. of the total population.

24. Secondary education has been pushed on by private efforts. The Victoria College in Narail and the *Sanmilani* Institution in Jessore owe their success to private aid. The college in Narail is one of the most successful institutions in the country, and is in a flourishing condition. The *Sanmilani* Institution, which is unaided, is doing well, and is a formidable rival of the Government Zilla School. Of the total Hindu male population, 14,473, viz. 4 per cent., are under instruction, 48,789, viz. 13·45 per cent., are returned as literate, and 299,299, viz. 82·55 per cent., as illiterate. Turning to the female population, only 1,661, viz. ·44 per cent., are returned under the head learning, 5,217, viz. 1·39 per cent., literate, and 368,289, viz. 98·17 per cent., illiterate. Of the total Muhammadan male population, 5,967, viz. 1·03 per cent., are under instruction, 30,307, viz. 5·24 per cent., are literate, and 542,001, viz. 93·73 per cent., are illiterate. Of the female population, 142 girls are said to be attending schools, while 238 females are returned as literate. It is thus seen that little or no advance has been made in female education, such progress as has been made being found among the Brahmos.

25. Statement G shows that out of a total population of 1,888,827 persons, 3,321 are returned as English-knowing. Of these, the greatest number is to be found in the Sadar subdivision, owing of course to the fact that Jessore is the head-quarters of the district and attracts many persons of the professional classes. In the Narail subdivision, Narail *thana* returns the greatest number of English-knowing persons, and this is due to the fact that Narail has recently been created the centre of education in the district. Magura returns the least number of English-knowing persons. This is probably due to the fact that the means of communication between this subdivision and other centres of education are defective. The other two subdivisions—Jhenida and Bangaon—call for no special remarks.

26. Of the total Christian male population, 70 persons belong to the school-going class, 113 are literate, while 251 are illiterate, the corresponding figures for the females being 60, 67, and 279, respectively. There is a Church of England Zenana Mission for giving instruction to female converts, and this accounts for the greater spread of education among females than among males. The "illiterate" Christians are native converts and are mostly of the Roman Catholic faith. Among the Brahmos it is significant that the literate class has the highest percentage. The other sects do not call for any special remarks.

27. Owing to the fact that since 1881 there was a change in the jurisdiction of the district, a comparative statement cannot be made from previous census reports.

Head VII.—Language.

28. The prevailing language of the district is Bengali, both within and without municipal limits. Out of a total male population of 941,334, Bengali is the parent-tongue of 938,061, Hindi of 2,621, Italian of 16, Uriya of 239, Urdu of 210, Arabic of 14, English of 48, Pashtu of 38, Persian of 19, Burmese of 2, Telugu of 1, and Santali of 65. Of the total female population, viz. 947,493, Bengali is said to be the parent-tongue of 946,563, Hindi of 650, Italian of 2, Uriya of 6, Urdu of 184, Arabic of 1, English of 23, Persian of 1, and Santali of 63. These figures seem fairly accurate.

29. Hindi is spoken by immigrant Marwaris and natives of Bihar. The Italian-speaking persons belong to the Catholic Mission, which has its head-quarters in Jessore; Uriya is spoken by persons employed by the European and well-to-do native residents as gardeners and domestic servants. The Pashtu-speaking people are Afghans, who carry on an extensive trade during the cold weather. They do not bring their women-folk with them, and this accounts for the fact that no females are shown in the census returns. Urdu is spoken by a large number of railway employés, both Hindus and Musalmans. Within the jurisdiction of Gadkhali station nine persons are returned as speaking Arabic. Recently a few Arabs of the poorest class have been seen visiting different parts of the district asking alms. A large number of Santals have settled in Ganrapota and Muhammadpur.

Head VIII.—Castes.

30. As stated in Head IV of the report, there are only two chief religions in this district viz. the Hindu and the Muhammadan. Of these, the persons professing the Hindu faith are subdivided into four main castes, viz. the Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya, and the Sudra, besides some other mixed castes; and those professing the Muhammadan faith into four main castes, viz. the Sayyid, Mughal, Pathan, and the Shaikh. Some of these main castes are again subdivided into a large number of sub-castes. Statement H gives the chief castes arranged in alphabetical order.

31. There are no materials available here by means of which the distribution of the chief castes over the district can be accurately known. As we have got only the district total of 1891 under each of the castes, the district total of 1891 cannot again be compared with those of 1872 and 1881, as in the year 1883 the subdivisions of Bagerhat and Khulna were detached from the district and the subdivision of Bangaon added to it. The *thana* details of the castes for the years 1872 and 1881 are not also available now.

32. Among Hindus, the Brahmans, as always, stand by far the highest. It appears that this caste is evenly distributed over those parts of the district where Hindus live. The Brahman being an important factor of Hindu society—his services being absolutely necessary for the performance of religious and social rites and ceremonies—every Hindu village, especially those inhabited by the upper castes, must have a Brahman element included in it. The Narail subdivision, being mostly inhabited by Hindus, the Brahmans are more numerous in that subdivision than elsewhere.

33. The origin of the present Brahmans in the district dates from the time of Raja Adisur, who is said to have brought five high-caste Brahmans from Kanauj, in order to purify the degenerated Brahman races of Bengal. These Brahmans came and settled in the Lower Provinces. Intermarriages between these and the original Brahmans followed, and ultimately they became one caste, who spread themselves over the whole of the province. Originally the Brahmans were chiefly occupied in performing religious rites and ceremonies and in being the religious advisers and spiritual guides of the other castes. But they cannot now entirely depend on the earnings derived from their priestly profession, and most of them have therefore betaken themselves to service under the Government and to the learned professions. There are some Brahmans, however, especially the spiritual guides (Guru and Purohit) of the Brahmans, who have not yet left off their original occupations.

34. Next come the Kshatriyas. Their number in this district is about 1,500 only. They are regarded as strangers to the soil. Their original homes were in Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces, and Bihar, only a few of them immigrating into the Lower Provinces in search of employment. It is therefore that a sprinkling of them are found here and there, mostly in and near the towns and large marts, and near the residences of large *zamindars* and land-owners. The Kshatriyas are the warrior caste, and they have to some extent retained their original character, being now chiefly employed as constables, *darwans*, &c.

35. Next to the Kshatriyas come the Vaisyas. This caste, although one of the four *varnas* (castes) of the Vedic period, has now become nearly extinct. Their number in this district is about 250 only, and they are immigrants from the western provinces for the purpose of trade, and therefore do not call for special notice.

36. The Baidyas come next in the order of precedence. There are only two villages in this district, viz., Kalia in the Narail subdivision and Atharkhada in the Magura subdivision, which are chiefly the homes of the Baidya caste. The Baidyas are said to have come and settled there from *Rarh* (Hooghly and Burdwan districts). As these places were then in the midst of a marshy tract, they took refuge in these villages against the inroads of the Maharatta invaders. The original profession of the Baidyas was medicine; but many of them have left their former occupation, and are now engaged in the learned professions and service under Government. Most of the members of this caste have, however, retained their original occupation.

37. The Kayastha or writer caste comes next to the Baidyas. The high-caste Kayasthas are descended from the five Kayasthas who came from Kanauj as servants of the five Brahmans brought by Raja Adisur.

38. The other Kayasthas are descended from those who were the original settlers of these provinces. Considerable diversity of opinion exists as to the origin of the Kayasthas. Some say that they are Sudras, while others rank them among the Kshatriyas. However that may be, the Kayasthas of this part of the country consider themselves higher than the Sudras and do not mix with them on equal terms. The original occupation of the Kayasthas was to keep the village accounts, and also to perform other clerical works. Most of them have retained their original occupation, and are now employed in the various departments of Government as clerks, and also follow the learned professions.

39. Next to the Kayasthas come the Sudras. Under this generic name fall many of the main castes of the Hindus, such as Barui, Napit, Karmakar, Kumbhakar, Teli, Mali, &c. But these Sudras are again divided into two classes, according as water can or cannot be used by the Brahmans at their hands. The higher orders of the Sudras are termed Navasakhas, and water can be used from their hands by the Brahmans and the other higher castes. Under this head are included the Barui, Napit, Karmakar, &c.

40. The lower orders of the Sudras are those from whose hands water cannot be used by the other castes. Under this class fall the Kaibarttas, Telis, Tantis, Shahas, Jugis, and others. Most of the castes included under the Navasakha derive their names from the profession they

follow. As the services of the members of these castes were indispensably necessary in the every-day life of the higher castes, they were, as a rule, allowed some of the privileges which were denied to the other castes. The Barui (betel-producer), Kamar (blacksmith), Kumhar (potter), Gandhabanik (spice-seller), Napit (barber), all rendered invaluable assistance to the domestic economy of the elden Hindu society. Consequently, in spite of their low origin, they have been assigned a somewhat higher position than the other castes included in the general name Sudras.

41. The lower order of the Sudras, such as the Kaibartta, the Jugi, the Shaha, the Sunri, and the Kalu, appear to have derived their origin from an intermixture of the Sudras with the aboriginal castes who inhabited these parts of the country before the Aryan invasion. The Jaliyas and Mallahs are the fishing castes of the district. In social position they are placed next to the lower classes of Sudras.

42. Next to the fishing tribes come the great class of Chandals and its sub-castes. The people of these castes appear to have been the descendants of the aboriginal tribes. Most of them are now employed in cultivation; but their original occupation was to serve the other classes.

43. Next comes the Dhopa or the washerman. They are considered inferior to the other castes, as they clean the dresses and clothes of the other castes.

44. The Buna and Bagdi castes come next. They are not the original inhabitants of this part of the country, but have immigrated here from the hilly parts of Burdwan and Santal Pargannas. They are found to have settled themselves around the indigo factories in the Magura and Jhenida subdivisions and also near the principal towns. They came down to this district in search of employment, and ultimately settled in the places where they found employment.

45. The next important class is that of the Bedia, &c. They are a wandering class, who carry their homes along with them, and generally earn their livelihood by begging. The women of these castes also earn something by preparing mats from the leaves of date-trees.

46. The Muchis are considered lowest in Hindu society, as they are the only caste among the Hindus who take beef. The cow is considered so sacred by the Hindus that it is identified with the goddess Durga. As the Muchis are the only Hindus who slaughter cows, they are considered by the other castes to be the lowest.

47. It is to be remarked here that the higher castes of the Hindus, such as the Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, Baidyas, and the Kayasthas, claim descent from the Aryan race, while the other castes are said to have been descended from the aboriginal tribes whom the Aryan invaders conquered and kept in subjugation.

48. There have, of late, been various social movements in the district, of which may be specially mentioned the claims of Baidyas to use the sacred thread; that of the Chandals to be classed among the Nama Sudras; that of the Jugis to be called Jogis (devotees); and that of the Baruis to be classed as Brahmans.

49. The Baidyas are said to have derived their origin from a Brahman father and a Vaisya mother, and so some of them have taken to the use of the sacred thread (which according to the Sastras is only to be worn by the twice-born) and to the social and religious rites specially reserved for the Brahmans. The Brahmans and the other classes of the Baidyas, however, do not look upon this movement with approval, they always denying the right of any other caste except the Brahmans and Kshatriyas to use the sacred thread.

50. Some of the Chandals also claim to be classed as Nama Sudras. They say they are descended from a Brahman mother and a Sudra father. Their contention is that they being descended on their mother's side from the highest caste—the Brahmans—they should be classed among the Sudras. Accordingly many of this caste have left off serving the other classes and have resorted to agriculture. Some disturbance occurred in Barkalia *thana*, of the Narail subdivision, and in the Magura subdivision on account of the Chandals refusing to serve the Baidyas and Kayasthas, but ultimately it subsided, and the Chandals there are now serving the other classes as usual.

51. The Jugis also claimed the use of the sacred thread, on the ground that they were really Jogis or devotees, but this movement died out after a very short resistance.

52. The claims of the Baruis to use the sacred thread have ended in their total discomfiture, none among the upper castes recognizing them as higher than what they had hitherto been. With reference to all these social movements, it may be remarked that their success for a time depended, more or less, on the local influence of their principal agitators, and so, as might naturally be expected, had very seldom more than an ephemeral importance. The spread of English education and the progress of civilization, bringing in their train Western ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity, have succeeded a good deal in disintegrating the native social bonds, and to this may be ascribed to a certain extent the origin of these movements.

53. Among the Muhammadans in this district, the Sayyid caste is regarded as the highest. Next to this come the Mughals, Pathans, and the Shaikhs. In point of number the most important section of the Muhammadan community in this district is the Shaikh. But the Shaikhs are regarded by the high-caste Muhammadans as of very low origin, they being most probably converts from the Hindu religion. The Muhammadans of the higher castes consider it derogatory to their position to till the land with their own hands, and the cultivators of the soil and the followers of the other low professions are found only among the Shaikhs; the Sayyids, Mughals, and Pathans maintaining themselves by following the respectable professions, such as land-owning, Government or private services, &c.

54. There is no particular caste or race in this district who are, as a rule, *zamindars*

Relation of castes to land.

Of the eight or ten local families of *zamindars*, only one, viz., that of the Raja of Naldanga, is Brahman, while the others are all Kayasthas, there being not a single Muhammadan *zamindar* here worth the name.

55. The Brahmans, Baidyas, and Kayasthas of the district are generally tenure-holders. Their social status not allowing them to till the land with their own hands, they generally acquire lands from the *zamindars* and sublet them to men of the lower classes: they thus act as middlemen between the *zamindars* and the *raiyats*. The tenures held by the Brahmans, Baidyas, and Kayasthas are generally permanent. They acquire a permanent interest in the land from the *zamindar*, and then sublet it on the same terms to others, who, in their turn, sublet it again, and this process is continued until the actual occupier of the soil is reached. Thus there stand between the *zamindar* and the actual cultivator different sets of tenure and under-tenure-holders who have no interest in the land except as sharer in its rent. The same remark applies to the higher castes of the Muhammadans.

56. Some of the castes included in the lower order of the Sudras, such as the Kaibarttas, Chasadhopas, Haladhors, and the Chandals among the Hindus, and the Shaikhs among the Muhammadans, are generally occupancy and non-occupancy *raiyats*. They do not seem to possess any privileges with respect to rent other than those given by the law.

57. The field labourers are generally found among the Chandals of the Hindus and the Shaikhs of the Muhammadans. The practice of one class of field labourers is to take a plot or two of land in *barga* from a *raiyat* who has more land than he can himself cultivate, and produce paddy or other crops on it, getting a share of the produce (ranging from one-third to half) as the remuneration for his labour and the capital. In this case of course the *bargadar* has to supply the plough, plough-cattle, and the seeds required for cultivation from his own pocket.

58. The other class of field labourers are the *Dawals* or the paddy-cutters. These paddy-cutters generally flock towards the paddy-producing tracts in the winter season, and employ themselves under the *raiyats* in cutting the paddy of their fields. They are generally paid in kind, receiving one bundle as wages for every twenty bundles cut by them.

59. The castes of Bihar found in this district have also been given separately in statement H, arranged in the order of precedence as recognised here; but as the men of these castes are mere strangers to the soil (they having taken up their residence temporarily for the purpose of trade or other employment) it is unnecessary to give information as to their functions and practices in this report.

HEAD IX.—OCCUPATIONS.

60. Statement I gives the population of this district classified according to the main heads of occupations as suggested in paragraph 9 of the Government circular.

61. The females of the upper castes among the Hindus, viz. the Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, Baidyas, Kayasthas and those of the higher castes of the Muhammadans are exclusively employed in the domestic service of their husbands or fathers' houses. As the members of these castes are either landowners or followers of the learned professions, the females can assist the males in no other respect than in managing household business.

62. The females of the Baruis, Kumhars, Malakars, Mayaras, Goalas, Tantis, Dhopas, and Chandals among the Hindus, and the Shaikhs among the Muhammadans, to some extent assist the males in their industrial and agricultural pursuits. The Barui females arrange the betel-leaves into bundles before they are taken to the market for sale. The Kumhar females assist the males in the preparation of the earthen pots from clay and in drying them in the sun. The Malakar females prepare the artificial flowers from corks which are used by the males in their profession. The Tanti females prepare the thread by which the males weave the cloth; while the Goala and Mayara females share, to a large extent, in the industrial pursuits of their male relatives. The female Dhopi is found to be constantly assisting her husband in washing the clothes, while the females of the Chandals and Shaikhs assist the males in gathering and husbanding the paddy cut and brought home from the fields.

63. The females of the Kaibartta, Chandal, Buna, Bagdi, and Dai castes attend on the wealthier classes and thus earn something by which they can assist their males in defraying the household expenses. These females generally work in the houses of the wealthier classes as maid-servants, those of the Dai caste attending on the new-born babes as nurse in the lying-in rooms.

64. The females of the Buna, Bagdi, Dom, Hari, Muchi, and Mehtar castes earn money by daily labour. They are generally employed as coolies for carrying loads and the like. Hari and Mehtar females are often employed as street and house sweepers; while the Muchi females earn money by preparing and selling wickerwork and cane baskets and other utensils for domestic use. The females of the Muhammadans of the lowest caste sometimes employ themselves in occupations which would necessitate their presence outside the pale of their domestic circle. They are found earning money by selling rice, milk, &c., and also by doing the work of maid-servants in Muhammadan houses.

HEAD X.—ADMINISTRATIVE.*

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

65. *Points in which the general instructions were departed from, with the reasons for doing so.*—In Bongong in forming circles and sub-charges the limit of 500 houses had in many cases to be exceeded inasmuch as the formation of circles of 500 houses necessitated the sub-division of the area of many villages. Some of the sub-charges had to be formed with more than ten circles for paucity of officers. This was also the case in the Sadar subdivision.

In a few cases two independent *mauzas* have been taken by the supervisors of their own accord as one village.

In a few cases the schedule requirements of houses numbering between 26 and 41 were not determined according to Circular No. 11 by the enumerators.

Some enumerators of mooring ghâts used books of 24 schedules where books of 12 schedules could be used.

In Narail the officers mentioned in Circular No. 22 were not allowed to educate enumerators, as the Subdivisional Officer thought that instructions issued from different sources might create confusion.

In Magura some enumerators were put in charge of two blocks, but only where the total of both did not come to more than 30 or 35 houses, and the two blocks were adjacent, and no other man available to do the work.

In some cases where the books supplied would not hold all the names, it was found necessary to add a few more leaves to the book.

General.—In some few instances enumerators who had not been supplied with printed forms or schedule books were ordered to work with manuscript forms and books drawn up similar to the printed ones.

All supervisors and enumerators were made by me to attend at the *thanas* after the 26th February for purpose of village abstracting. This order, though giving them more trouble, enabled a closer supervision of the work and a prompter submission of the census returns.

66. *The definition of a village in Circular No. 10 of the 30th July 1890.*—In the Sadar subdivision the villages were determined strictly in accordance with the definition given in Circular No. 7.

In Bongong, Jhenida and Magura subdivisions the definition of Circular No. 10 was generally followed. It was very apt and comprehensive also in the Jessore Municipality.

The Subdivisional Officer of Narail says that as regards the definition of a village it would have been better to define that a group of houses termed by the *panchayats* as a village would be taken as such for census purposes.

67. *The definition of a house in the second instruction to supervisors.*—The definition was generally followed, though two women of ill fame living independently of one another, though taking their meals together, were reckoned as separate families. The definition of a house given in the above instruction is productive of some confusion, and even when understood by the enumerators entails enquiry as to the constitution of each family. Matters would be much simplified by making the *bari* the unit.

68. *The size of the charge or sub-charge.*—The charges were conterminous with the *thana* boundaries, the areas of the subdivisional outposts being sub-charges under them. The average size of a charge, including municipalities, is estimated at 108 square miles.

In Bongong, though the jurisdiction of a police station formed a charge, the *thanas* and outposts had to be divided into 13 sub-charges. The average size of a sub-charge was 46·4 square miles.

In Narail, while it was found that the area comprised in the jurisdiction of a *thana* was too big for one Superintendent, the jurisdiction of an outpost which formed a sub-charge was too small. In Narail *thana*, for instance, there were 47 circles which it was hardly possible for one man to manage, and the Subdivisional Officer had to take charge of 20 circles himself. The size of a charge should have been smaller according to the natural boundaries.

In Magura each *thana* or outpost formed a charge. These again were divided into ten sub-charges. The sub-charges varied from 37 square miles to 56 square miles.

69. *The size of the circle.*—In the Sadar, the size of the circles was determined by the number of houses that could be conveniently looked after by an individual supervisor, containing 225 to 828 houses according to density of the inhabitants, or, on an average, 539 houses.

In Bongong on an average each circle contained 514 occupied houses. The area on an average was 4·5 square miles.

The Subdivisional Officer of Narail found no necessity for dividing a charge into circles. Practically the existence of a circle was hardly recognised. This is more due to the fact that the appointment of a supervisor was superfluous. The average contents of a circle in Narail was 403 houses nearly.

In Magura each circle consisted of 462 houses in the average. In no case did any circle contain more than 500 houses.

In Jhenida the circle consisted in each case of ten blocks and 423 average number of houses.

70. *The size of the block.*—Throughout the district the blocks contained on an average 32·5 to 43·2 houses.

* *Vide* letter No. 625C., dated 10th April 1891, from E. B. Harris, Esq., Magistrate of Jessore, to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal.

In the Sadar, villages containing less than 50 houses were considered blocks, but those containing more than that number were divided into sections, according to the number of houses that could be conveniently returned in a book containing the maximum number of schedules—thus, in some instances the blocks contained as many as 59 houses, while houses less than 50 were assigned to a block in cases in which the families of more than eight members were numerous, for the proper utilization of the schedule books. The numbers of the big families were ascertained by an actual counting previous to the final formation of the blocks.

In Bongong, a block contained from one to 50 houses. The average number of houses contained in a block was 38, and the average area of a block was less than one-third of a square mile.

In Narail, the size of a block was neither too large nor too small for one man to manage.

In Magura, the average number of houses in each block is 43·2. No block was so formed as to exceed more than 49 houses.

In Jhenida, the blocks varied considerably. The largest consisted of 50 or 51 houses, while some went as low as seven.

71. *The numbering of houses; its probable actual cost; how much was paid by our offices, and on whom any expenditure above that amount fell.*—In the Sadar subdivision the houses were numbered entirely with coal-tar, the actual cost of which could not, I think, be more than about 2 pice per block; nothing of this has yet been paid by Government, as the bills are only recently being received from the enumerators. This expenditure was incurred primarily by the enumerators, and in rare instances by the supervisors, who numbered the houses. The cost of the numbering in the Jessore Municipality has been borne by the enumerators themselves. Rupees 2 was paid by the Municipality. The actual probable cost on this head was about Rs. 6.

In Bongong, houses were numbered first with chalk, and then with chalk and juice of *gab* fruit or coal-tar. All houses in a village inhabited or likely to be inhabited on the night of the 26th February were serially numbered. The numbering cost on an average 1 anna per block. The total cost of numbering is estimated at Rs. 111, no portion of which has yet been paid. Bills for this and other expenses are being received. The Moheshpur Municipality has borne the cost incurred in that Municipality.

In Narail, houses were numbered by the enumerators with coal-tar, and in a few cases with juice of *gab* fruit. The probable cost of numbering is estimated at Rs. 50, or 6 pies per block. Nothing was paid on this account from Government money. The cost, which was individually small, was paid in some cases from the *panchayat's* fund and the remainder was borne by the enumerators themselves.

In Magura, the numbering of houses was done by enumerators assisted by village *chaukidars*. The cost was nominal. In most cases the numbers were marked by the juice of *gab* fruit, in which cases the cost was nil. Some enumerators used tar, and this petty item of expenditure was borne by the enumerators themselves.

In Jhenida, houses were numbered with tar, and the probable actual cost was about Rs. 34-4-6, for which amount a bill has been submitted. This has been attained after checking the Charge Superintendents' bills, and it is not probable more was expended—if it was, then the amount was probably levied from the chief villagers by the enumerators, who were in most cases members of the *panchayats*. This is only the Subdivisional Officer's opinion, founded on one or two complaints of this nature made to him. The amounts levied must have been almost nothing as far as he is aware. The Municipality bore its own cost.

72. *The practicability of a permanent numbering of houses, and how the cost should be borne.*—I do not think a permanent numbering of houses is practicable. The numbers once given will be liable to perpetual changes owing to the removal or destruction of old houses and the construction of new ones from time to time. Such numbering is practicable in the *mufassal* only in large towns where the houses are chiefly of masonry.

II.—AGENCY.

73. *The classes from whom supervisors and enumerators were derived.*—In the Sadar subdivision supervisors were chosen chiefly from educated members of respectable land-holding families, headmen of villages, school masters, *zamindars'* agents, shopkeepers, traders, *mukhtears*, pleaders and clerks in Government service, and Rural Sub-Registrars. In one instance a Charge Superintendent took up a circle in addition to his own duties.

Enumerators were chiefly selected from people of less acquirements. Those for boats were, however, of better qualifications than the house enumerators, and the enumeration of wayfarers was entirely carried on by literate constables.

In Bongong, Honorary Magistrates, Local Board members, Municipal Commissioners, school masters and *pandits*, respectable residents, pensioners, *zamindars' naibs*, and the like were employed as supervisors, and *mukhtears*, *muharrirs* of the *mukhtears* and pleaders, school masters and *pandits*, *gurus*, Hindu and Musalman residents of some position, who knew how to read and write, were selected enumerators. One Bedya, who is a *guru*, was also selected.

In Narail, supervisors and enumerators were selected from the members of the *panchayats*, headmen of the village, school and *pathsala pandits*, village *gumashtas* and *tansildars*, the more influential and intelligent among them being appointed supervisors.

In Magura, the supervisors were picked from the most literate classes available here. Most of them were quite competent to perform the work entrusted to them. There were

only a few exceptions. They were for the most part chosen from the ranks of school masters, *zamindars*, factory *amla*, and local *talukdars*. The enumerators were mostly chosen from literate men of lower social position.

In Jhenida, the supervisors were generally chosen from the well-to-do classes, being mostly *talukdars* and *gantidars* and factory *gumashtas*. They were chiefly Brahmans, Kayasthas, and Muhammadans. The enumerators were mostly cultivators or *tahsildars*, factory servants, petty *poldars*, and *mahajans* in the villages who could read and write. Most of them were members of the *chaukidari panchayats*.

74. *Whether their duties were willingly undertaken.*—In the Sadar in a few instances only were the duties undertaken unwillingly, but when once made to accept, then they did as well as those who had accepted the office willingly.

In Bongong, many supervisors and enumerators had to be changed for their inability to work, and many expressed their unwillingness to work, but the issue of notices threatening them with criminal prosecution produced a salutary effect and ensured obedience.

In Narail, the men took up their duties willingly, and generally performed them cheerfully.

In Magura, in some cases the duties were unwillingly undertaken, but most of them when once undertaken were performed satisfactorily.

In Jhenida, the duties were willingly undertaken, and there was no case of discontent. Some of the enumerators did their work as though they took an interest in it. In one or two cases only were objections made, and then there was generally a substitute ready to take up the work.

75. *How many prosecutions there were, and for what cause.*—There were altogether 18 prosecutions in the Sadar, instituted chiefly for non-acceptance of office. Half of the prosecutions ended in conviction, the sentences varying from fines of Rs. 2 to Rs. 10, and this had produced the desired effect.

In Bongong, there was only one prosecution of an enumerator for neglect of duty.

There was no necessity of prosecuting any one in Narail. Only in a few cases notices to show cause why they should not be prosecuted were issued. These notices had the desired effect. In one case a dismissed Sub-Inspector of Police objected to do his work as an enumerator because he was not appointed a supervisor which post he had held at the census of 1881.

In Magura, also some supervisors and enumerators were called to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for refusing to accept the *parwanas*. No prosecution was undertaken.

In Jhenida, no prosecution was sanctioned, nor was any asked for.

76. *Whether their duties involved any pecuniary expenditure, and how much.*—In the Sadar the duties of supervisors no doubt involved pecuniary expenditure for travelling to and from the *thanas*, to have the rules and procedure explained. The general adoption throughout the subdivision of a preliminary record of enumeration in manuscript before copying into the printed books also entailed expenditure, the approximate cost for paper being on an average nearly about 3 annas per block. Bills for these charges have only now been received and will be submitted after proper scrutiny.

In the Sadar Municipality, the enumerators and supervisors had to purchase their own papers, ink, pens, and candles. The probable cost was about Rs. 5.

In Bongong, some bills have been already passed by the Superintendent of census operations. Bills are still being received.

The duties of most of the supervisors and all the enumerators involved pecuniary expenses. The Mohesh pur Municipality has paid the expenses of its enumerators, amounting to Rs. 5-8.

In Narail, pecuniary expenditure was involved (1) in paying cost of paper for making rough schedules, (2) cost of coal-tar for numbering houses, and (3) travelling and diet expenses in coming to the *thana*. The Subdivisional Officer estimates the cost at Rs. 250, or 2 annas 6 pies per head.

In Magura, the duties involved no pecuniary expenditure, as the Subdivisional Officer says. Some of these officers drew up manuscript forms before filling up their printed schedule books.

In Jhenida, little pecuniary expenditure was involved beyond some for pens, ink, and paper, chiefly the latter, as in every case the enumerators wrote out their schedules in abstract before copying into the book. The costs for these items aggregate Rs. 64-6-6.

77. *If any paid census officers were employed, what was the reason and what was the cost?*—No officer was employed on census duty who had to draw his salary from the census fund, except a clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem for 17 days in copying the A and B registers for each subdivision.

III.—ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE—WHAT RUMOURS WERE IN CIRCULATION OR WHAT ERRONEOUS IDEAS WERE CURRENT.

80. In the Sadar subdivision, some people of the lower classes at first looked upon the census operations with suspicion, their chief apprehension being that Government intended introducing some new tax, but this erroneous impression was removed from their minds as soon as its existence was known.

In Bongong, among the uneducated vulgar a rumour was afloat that in the distant future Government would levy a capitation tax, but there was no expression of any objection or discontent.

In Narail, whatever might have been the attitude of the people during previous censuses, in the present census the people loyally and willingly supplied all information required from them, and have understood sufficiently the aim and object of taking the census. The old idea, however, that taking a census means the imposition of some sort of new tax has not died out.

In Magura, unlike the previous censuses, the people this time spoke very little as to the objects of the census. This being the third census, experience showed that they had nothing to apprehend from it. A few of the old school, however, still regard it with distrust.

In Jhenida, an idea prevailed amongst some that the census was for the purpose of taxation. The Subdivisional Officer has heard also that some people have thought that Government wishes to take the census in order to know how strong a resistance the people could make owing to the Congress. This of course would not be the idea of the ordinary villagers and cultivating classes.

IV.—THE RESULTS—OPINION OF THE CORRECTNESS OF THE CENSUS—INCREASE—DECREASE.

81. From what I have seen by local examinations, I am of opinion the present census is more accurate than its predecessor, but I am not prepared to believe the correctness of the totals of the several (M) forms submitted by the supervisors, considering the numerous mistakes that were detected by the Inspector at Sadar when checking them prior to the submission of the (O) forms. Errors might also have crept in in preparing the block abstracts and transferring their figures to the (M) forms owing to the insufficient time allowed by Circular No. 37 to supervisors and enumerators to arrive at their figures after the final examination.

The Subdivisional Officer of Bongong has no reason to doubt the correctness of the population as returned by the present census.

The Subdivisional Officer of Narail emphatically asserts that the present census is as correct as a census could be. The preliminary census was personally tested in a large number of blocks by himself and the Charge Superintendent. In order to satisfy himself that the enumerators actually go round their blocks on the night of the final enumeration, he stationed constables and peons and *chaukidars* in the circles and blocks, who went round their beats and watched the work of the enumerators.

The Subdivisional Officer of Magura is also of opinion that the present census is more correct than the previous one. The idea and the method of carrying it out must have become more widely understood and appreciated within the last ten years. The present census officers must therefore have possessed the advantage of greater experience, and the people at large having no longer any reason to distrust the census have had no reason for not answering correctly questions put to them.

The same opinion is also held by the Subdivisional Officer of Jhenida—where the villages are mostly of small area and the villagers known to the enumerators, who were employed in their own villages, and thus well acquainted with the event going on and villagers arriving or going. Many of the books had new names entered on the night of the 26th February, showing that on that night the enumerators had gone round as directed. Also wherever the Subdivisional Officer has been, he has noticed the *baris* have been numbered, and no instance of any omission has come to notice.

Objections to their caste nomenclature were raised by (*a*) the Chandals in Magura and Narail, (*b*) the Jolahas or Muhammadan weavers in parts of the Sadar, and (*c*) the Chasa Dhopas of Binodpur and the neighbouring villages. Permission was granted to enter these persons as Namasudras, Karigars, and Haladhars, respectively, in the census schedules.

82. The following table compares the population of each *thana* as obtained at the census of 1891 with that of 1881:—

Name of Thana.	Population.	
	1881.	1891.
1	2	3
Jessore	167,354	157,922
Kaliganj	89,202	83,068
Bagharpara	63,902	57,684
Gadkhali	67,420	63,710
Manirampur	155,611	149,611
Keshabpur	85,450	82,840
Total ...	628,939	594,835
Carried over ...	.....	.....

Name of Thana.	Population.	
	1881.	1891.
1	2	3
Brought forward ...	.....	.. ...
Bongong	59,668	55,541
Maheshpur, including Municipality	112,137	102,980
Ganrapota	61,052	56,187
Sarsha	79,046	70,226
Gaighata	50,223	45,267
Total ..	362,126	330,201
Narail	151,362	151,514
Lohagara	103,863	115,486
Barkalia	72,947	81,537
Total ...	328,172	348,537
Magura	159,162	166,071
Muhammadpur	83,677	90,767
Salikha	50,464	46,443
Total ...	293,303	303,281
Jhenida	102,627	89,915
Salkopa	180,170	180,737
Kotchandpur, including Municipality	44,038	41,321
Total ...	326,835	311,973
Grand Total ...	1,939,375	1,888,827

83. The figures show a general decrease of population in the Sadar when compared with the last census. This is attributed to the general unhealthiness of the subdivision. The decrease in Gadkhali may be attributed to successive floods during the last five years which has induced the people to migrate to higher lands. The decrease in Keshabpur is said to be due to the abolition of the late Keshabpur Union after the last census, owing to the decline in the sugar industry. The decrease in Kaliganj and Bagharpara is accounted for by the fact that a number of the people had gone to other parts or districts in search of employment, such as the Sundarbans, &c. The slight decrease in the Jessore Municipal population may be traced to a combination of the following causes:—

(1) Khulna, which was a subdivision of this district, being made into a separate district, some of the pleaders, *mukhtears*, and other people have left this place for carrying on their business there.

(2) The transfer of the Executive Engineer's office from here to Khulna.

(3) Strict enforcement of the tiled-house bye-laws, which render the construction of huts with inflammable materials an offence, drove the poorest classes of residents outside the Municipal limits.

(4) Mortality caused by outbreak of cholera in the outskirts of the Municipality last year and this year.

For the general decrease in the subdivision of Bongong, the Subdivisional Officer states that it is an admitted fact that the census of 1881 was followed immediately by an epidemic of fever. The year 1881-82 was specially unhealthy, and 14,395 persons were reported to have died in that year. In 1882-83 fever and cholera became epidemic, and 10,896 souls were carried away. The deaths in 1883-84 and subsequent years varied between 7,102 and 8,544, and though there were births, it is doubtful whether the great loss of persons in 1881-82 and 1882-83 was recouped. Then again, repeated floods having destroyed the crops of the subdivision, many cultivators have left the subdivision for the Sundarbans and other districts for tapping date-palms and harvesting paddy. The opening of the Bengal Central Railway is assigned to be another cause, inasmuch as it has made locomotion much more easy than in 1881, when there was no railway. It is probable that the number of absentees was greater from this cause in the census night of 1891 than in that of 1881.

Narail, on the other hand, shows a general increase. It is marked in Lohagara and Barkalia. This is due (1) to the natural increase of population, (2) to the fact that in both these

thanas a large tract of land was brought under cultivation, and it is very probable that landless labourers, excess population of the neighbouring *thanas*, and persons, deprived of their lands by river derelictions, might have settled in this tract. The increase in Narail *thana* compared with the last census seems to be smaller. If the figures of the last census could be depended on, the cause of this small increase may be attributed to the fact that there is not much cultivable land to be found whin this *thana*.

There is an increase of 9·24 per cent. in Muhammadpur, 4·85 per cent. in Magura and a decrease of 7·09 per cent. in Salikha. Salikha comprises that portion of the Magura subdivision which is most liable to inundations. Of late, floods have been increasing, and to this the Subdivisional Officer attributes the decrease. During his cold weather tour in Salikha, he noticed many abandoned *bhitas*, especially in the *bil* country, where living during the height of the floods must be accompanied with every discomfort.

In the subdivision of Jhenida the decrease is greatest in the Jhenida *thana*, less in Kotchandpur, while Salkopa, with outpost Harinakundu, remains almost stationary; with regard to Kotchandpur itself the town is not so thriving as it used to be, and the number of inhabitants has accordingly fallen off, due to the decline of the sugar industry owing to competition. In the Jhenida *thana*, the falling off has been due probably to migration to the Sundarbans and elsewhere. The same may be said of Salkopa. There has been a succession of bad harvests lately, and this has no doubt depressed the population and caused migration to more favoured districts.

Abstraction and Tabulation.*

84. The period given for abstraction seems to have been sufficient, though not for tabulation. The latter seems to be the more difficult and important of the two. Fewer hands per million of population with more time given might work better in future.

85. *Tasks exacted.*—Many abstractors when trained did almost double the work, and correctly too; but it was not possible to exact full tasks on Registers VIA, VIB and VIC, and XX in tabulation.

86. *The pay allowed.*—I would not reduce the pay of abstractors, but would increase it to Rs. 18, as suggested in the 3rd paragraph of the Census Superintendent's Circular No. 98, dated 6th January 1892; one-third of the pay may also be withheld. I would, however, pay the tabulators by contract, holding them entirely responsible for inaccurate work by forfeiture of pay.

87. *The compiling staff.*—I would reduce the number of room supervisors per million from seven to six, for their work was of the lightest character in abstraction; but I would raise their pay to Rs. 30, so as to attract a better stamp of men.

When tabulation is going on, Assistant Inspectors should themselves fill in the most difficult of the totalling forms. This was practically done on a small scale here, and the results were satisfactory. The totalling done by them was more neat and accurate than that done by the tabulators. I would do away with the posts of assistant record-keepers as soon as the schedules are arranged; but one clerk on Rs. 30 should be given, who would act as Inspector's clerk and help the record-keeper in his duties. The room supervisors themselves should be held responsible for the proper receipt and delivery of the books issued and taken back. An intelligent *daftari* would do as well as highly paid assistant record-keepers, and be cheaper.

Experience has shown that men who came from the outlying parts did better work than those selected from the head-quarters of the district. These latter did their work most unwillingly, and would have demoralized the whole staff had they not been checked at the outset. The appointment of enumerators as abstractors was a success on the whole.

88. The forms, &c., do not call for any special remarks, but it would be more convenient if the caste column and sub-caste column were filled in for some of the prominent castes, so that the confusion which afterwards arose could be easily avoided. Any new caste with its sub-caste may be added in the spare space left therein.

89. The test slip seems to be an efficient check, but if bound *thana* by *thana* they would be voluminous and might lead to greater waste in the beginning. It seems, however, worth considering whether, after the test slips have been filled in by the test slip clerks, the room supervisors could not compare them with the sheets themselves, so that the possibility of mistakes being made might be lessened.

90. The limit of adjustment does not call for any criticism.

91. I agree with the Census Superintendent that the staff should be employed on the simplest sheets (V, VI and VII), then advance to the difficult ones (II, III, IV and X), and finally, when sufficiently trained, to the intricate ones (I and XI). Sheet IV, with its sub-castes, does not appear so easy, for many errors—and of a flagrant type—were found—therein.

92. *Conclusion.*—It appears worth considering whether, before schedules are issued for abstraction, it would not be practicable for the extra men per gang themselves to go over the schedules themselves and correct the many obvious mistakes therein, which led to much inaccurate work afterwards. I beg to suggest also that all the higher appointments should be given to Government employés, so that they may be better held responsible for the work done. An outsider, as a rule, has not the same sense of responsibility, and might suddenly leave in the midst of the work, when it would be difficult to get a competent man to at once supply his place.

* Vide letter No. 898C., dated the 25th January 1892, from G. M. Currie, Esq., Magistrate of Jessore, to the address of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bengal.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT A.

Thanas.	Total population.			Males.			Females.		
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1872.	1881.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sadar Subdivision—									
Jessore	154,058	167,354	167,923	76,118	85,479	81,920	75,940	81,875	76,002
Kaliganj	68,214	89,302	83,068	44,808	43,345	42,009	43,008	43,957	41,059
Dagherpara	58,708	63,902	57,684	29,029	31,811	28,851	29,676	32,091	28,833
Gadkhali	61,825	67,420	63,719	30,933	33,804	32,240	30,972	33,556	31,479
Monirampur	142,921	155,611	149,511	71,819	78,372	76,959	71,102	77,239	72,552
Keshabpur	84,569	85,480	82,940	42,563	42,668	41,765	42,298	42,782	41,077
Total ...	590,283	628,929	594,925	296,689	317,539	302,743	293,594	311,400	292,082
Jhenida Subdivision—									
Jhenida	83,594	102,237	89,918	41,987	50,717	44,463	43,607	51,910	45,455
Balkopa	161,627	180,170	180,737	77,962	87,335	87,230	83,665	92,835	93,508
Kotchandpur	39,240	44,038	41,321	20,096	22,702	21,072	19,144	21,336	20,249
Total ...	286,461	326,435	311,976	140,045	160,754	152,763	146,416	165,681	159,210
Magura Subdivision—									
Magura	148,308	158,163	166,071	70,956	76,540	81,043	77,347	82,622	85,028
Muhammadpur	81,887	88,677	90,767	39,893	40,326	44,597	42,294	48,321	46,170
Salikha	45,330	50,484	46,443	21,604	24,067	22,312	23,726	25,897	24,131
Total ...	275,730	293,323	303,281	132,153	141,463	147,951	143,367	151,840	155,330
Narail Subdivision—									
Narail	132,638	151,362	151,814	65,749	74,652	75,855	66,779	76,710	75,964
Lohagara	99,029	103,853	115,486	47,760	49,131	55,740	51,269	54,742	59,727
Barkalia	67,486	72,947	81,857	33,547	36,376	40,382	33,939	36,571	40,875
Total ...	299,043	328,172	349,157	147,056	160,069	171,977	151,987	168,123	176,566
Bangaon Subdivision—									
Bangaon	55,254	59,668	55,541	26,472	29,717	27,907	28,782	29,951	27,634
Mohashpur	100,330	113,137	102,980	49,190	55,445	51,053	51,140	56,692	51,928
Gaurspore	52,786	61,052	56,187	24,618	29,622	27,527	28,143	31,430	28,660
Sarasa	68,303	79,046	70,226	31,147	39,624	35,519	35,218	39,392	34,707
Ga'ghata	43,097	50,223	45,367	19,827	25,028	22,872	23,250	25,195	22,495
Total ...	318,770	363,126	330,301	151,251	179,436	164,907	167,519	183,690	165,394
Grand Total ...	1,770,277	1,920,375	1,888,627	867,194	959,271	941,334	903,083	960,104	947,493

STATEMENT B.

District, State, Province or country of birth.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
A.—WITHIN THE PROVINCE—			
(i) *In British Territory*—			
Jessore ...	917,251	919,656	1,836,907
Nadia ...	8,720	11,123	19,843
Faridpur ...	5,192	6,156	11,348
Khulna ...	3,707	5,919	9,626
24-Parganas ...	462	1,968	2,430
Burdwan ...	307	413	720
Backergunge ...	451	287	738
Pabna ...	415	265	680
Saran ...	481	25	506
Hooghly ...	217	246	463
Bankura ...	231	213	444
Shahabad ...	347	82	429
Dacca ...	256	148	404
Manbhum ...	123	83	206
Muzaffarpur ...	216	21	237
Purnea ...	92	90	182
Malda ...	5	12	17
Calcutta ...	66	61	127
Gaya ...	228	28	256
Patna ...	140	42	182
Mymensingh ...	106	34	140
Monghyr ...	124	6	130
Rajshahi ...	100	38	138
Midnapore ...	46	35	81
Birbhum ...	50	19	69
Howrah ...	21	21	42
Balasore ...	49	1	50
Chittagong ...	43	4	47
Tippera ...	36	11	47
Darbhanga ...	46	3	49
Bogra ...	24	20	44
Dinajpur ...	35	6	41
Rangpur ...	9	18	27
Sonthal Parganas ...	12	11	23
Hazaribagh ...	24	20	44
Lohardaga ...	14	10	24
Other districts ...	405	176	581
Total ...	940,051	947,271	1,887,322
(ii) *In Feudatory States*—			
Orissa Tributary States ...	13	5	18
Chota Nagpur Tributary States ...	6	...	6
Cooch Behar ...	3	...	3
Total ...	22	5	27
Total A ...	940,073	947,276	1,887,349
Carried over ...	940,073	947,276	1,887,349

District, State, Province or country of birth.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Brought forward ...	940,073	947,276	1,887,349
B.—In other Provinces or States in India—			
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	982	135	1,117
Central Provinces ...	64	43	107
Assam ...	49	16	67
Ajmere-Marwara ...	41	9	50
Punjab ...	11	3	14
Madras ...	2	1	3
Other places ...	3	...	3
Total B ...	1,152	207	1,359
C.—In countries in Asia—			
Afghanistan ...	83	...	83
Nepal ...	4	1	5
Other countries ...	2	...	2
Total C ...	89	1	90
D.—In countries in Europe—			
Scotland ...	7	5	12
England and Wales	8	2	10
Germany ...	1	1	2
Russia ...	1	1	2
Europe (unspecified)	2	...	2
Total D ...	19	9	28
E.—Australia ...	1	...	1
Grand Total ...	941,334	947,493	1,888,827

STATEMENT C.

Thanas.	Hindus. Total population. 1872.	1881.	1891.	Males. 1872.	1881.	1891.	Females. 1872.	1881.	1891.	Muhammadans. Total population. 1872.	1881.	1891.	Males. 1872.	1881.	1891.	Females. 1872.	1881.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sadar Subdivision—																		
Jessore	48,284	47,896	44,188	24,481	24,812	22,899	23,743	23,084	21,194	106,477	119,186	113,480	53,397	60,891	58,783	53,080	58,295	54,697
Kaliganj	34,027	33,174	30,264	17,992	16,598	15,292	16,017	16,576	15,162	54,060	56,022	52,651	27,460	28,746	26,710	26,610	27,269	25,953
Bagharagura	35,464	36,533	33,356	15,613	13,066	11,837	12,981	13,445	11,519	33,088	37,370	34,798	16,444	18,725	17,324	16,622	18,645	16,974
Gaikhali	33,617	35,438	30,983	11,970	11,802	10,340	13,047	11,886	10,637	37,054	42,781	42,355	18,573	22,221	21,707	18,519	21,560	20,648
Manirampur	50,970	57,101	50,018	25,058	25,721	24,962	25,912	26,380	25,056	92,028	103,488	92,428	46,752	57,590	50,803	45,276	50,898	46,502
Keshabpur	59,725	57,765	56,221	14,825	13,652	12,236	14,898	14,145	13,297	55,100	57,647	55,591	27,714	29,259	26,825	27,385	28,018	27,766
Total ...	213,035	211,006	196,166	108,437	106,080	95,546	106,598	100,926	97,168	377,356	417,837	396,871	190,633	218,372	204,348	186,724	205,256	194,519
Jhenida Subdivision—																		
Jhenida	32,645	37,636	33,125	15,913	18,413	16,025	16,732	19,219	16,100	51,568	64,976	57,762	25,409	32,257	28,494	26,159	32,683	29,268
Salkupa	56,366	61,37 9	60,633	28,230	29,047	28,755	29,636	32,323	31,878	109,867	118,867	120,288	56,448	58,264	58,461	53,169	60,603	61,827
Kotchandpur	18,435	16,992	16,282*	7,739	6,856	6,616	7,696	6,158	7,966	23,506	27,038	24,834	12,144	13,922	12,681	11,362	13,116	12,153
Total ...	109,046	114,997	109,940	50,883	53,296	51,396	53,064	57,693	55,744	176,931	210,886	202,979	93,901	104,443	99,636	90,690	106,402	103,443
Magura Subdivision—																		
Magura	70,402	73,187	74,770	33,433	34,732	36,053	36,969	38,455	38,683	77,389	89,994	91,277	37,183	41,796	44,940	40,196	44,199	46,337
Mahammadpur	33,684	39,277	34,637	15,694	18,372	15,840	17,980	16,905	17,888	48,736	51,442	52,139	23,783	25,019	22,040	24,976	26,423	30,099
Salikha	23,248	25,366	23,414	11,076	12,158	11,331	12,189	13,178	12,133	22,036	25,098	22,022	10,860	12,379	11,060	11,227	12,719	11,962
Total ...	126,341	137,730	130,821	60,113	65,262	63,225	66,228	68,578	67,936	148,161	165,534	172,435	71,823	79,193	88,040	76,699	83,341	87,398
Narail Subdivision—																		
Narail	71,835	78,630	77,779	35,624	38,808	38,345	36,211	40,022	39,434	60,574	72,606	73,722	30,115	35,336	37,304	30,458	36,672	36,418
Lohagara	46,752	50,113	48,305	23,194	23,346	23,078	23,558	26,766	27,227	49,544	53,709	53,149	24,325	26,512	26,964	25,219	27,236	26,185
Barialia	43,196	44,923	43,915	21,289	23,548	23,994	21,785	22,775	23,015	24,688	28,124	32,625	12,047	14,231	16,268	12,640	13,893	15,357
Total ...	160,783	173,666	170,000	80,106	84,101	87,420	83,554	89,563	91,676	134,814	154,541	159,416	66,488	76,049	80,536	68,016	78,401	83,960
Bangaon Subdivision—																		
Bangaon	23,955	24,710	23,029	11,524	12,129	11,616	12,431	12,582	11,504	30,982	34,856	31,606	14,784	17,287	16,379	16,189	17,569	16,130
Mohabpur	42,960	43,855	39,040	21,401	21,066	18,964	22,549	22,489	20,085	56,305	68,487	63,919	27,785	34,353	32,110	28,520	34,115	31,809
Gaurpada	32,554	33,680	31,746	16,078	11,534	16,682	11,778	12,146	11,125	31,084	37,973	34,527	12,777	18,069	16,863	17,309	19,264	17,664
Sarsha	23,321	28,904	22,983	11,428	13,614	11,610	12,256	15,290	11,373	42,502	53,034	47,196	19,668	26,633	23,846	22,837	26,401	23,313
Gaighata	17,868	18,948	16,728	8,431	9,230	8,270	9,435	9,618	8,503	23,200	31,279	28,466	11,296	16,606	14,293	12,904	16,581	13,960
Total ...	132,246	139,833	123,576	68,862	67,023	66,921	68,268	69,701	62,587	186,148	225,305	206,464	87,312	113,358	103,531	98,823	112,930	102,675
Grand Total ...	738,450	768,322	737,501	369,067	374,819	362,494	378,333	389,502	375,199	1,024,109	1,179,403	1,140,135	509,511	584,195	576,275	521,267	585,329*	571,989

Name of Subdivision and Thana.	Christians.									Others.								
	Total population.			Males.			Females.			Total population.			Males.			Females.		
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1872.	1881.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sadar Subdivision—																		
Jessore	198	162	237	99	76	138	100	86	101	147	...	99	60	...	19	87	...	80
Kaliganj	...	3	3	...	3	4	...	...	4	147	...	3	68	...	3	79	...	...
Bagarpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	72	...	...	72	...	...
Gobhail	197	165	447	98	80	205	99	85	242	36	39	46	13	13	23	14	26	23
Manirampur	13	2	5	6	1	4	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keshabpur	37	35	28	22	14	14	15	21	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	437	367	728	209	174	363	219	193	365	465	39	68	213	13	35	252	26	33
Jhenida Subdivision—																		
Jhenida	26	31	26	13	17	11	13	14	15	1,853	...	2	953	...	2	701	...	...
Salkopa	13	4	10	6	4	6	6	...	4	1,791	...	11	879	...	7	912	...	4
Kotchandpur	11	8	5	8	6	5	3	2	...	858	...	...	306	...	...	183	...	...
Total ...	52	43	41	26	27	22	26	16	19	3,532	...	13	1,738	...	9	1,796	...	4
Magura Subdivision—																		
Magura	79	31	23	35	13	13	44	18	7	633	...	1	295	...	1	338	...	...
Mahammadpur	6	8	10	4	5	8	2	3	2	461	...	6	225	...	3	236	...	3
Salikha	6	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	33	...	1	17	...	1	16	...	...
Total ...	91	39	33	42	18	21	49	21	9	1,127	...	8	537	...	5	590	...	3
Narail Subdivision—																		
Narail	12	24	8	6	8	4	10	16	4	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	1
Lohagara	8	1	6	3	...	4	...	1	2	430	...	...	228	...	...	202	...	...
Bakalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	120	...	...	108	...	...
Total ...	22	25	14	13	8	8	10	17	6	658	...	5	348	...	4	307	...	1
Jessore Subdivision—																		
Bazaron	...	2	3	...	2	6	...	...	3	216	...	7	153	...	6	163	...	1
Mohadpur	1	15	12	1	7	8	...	8	4	14	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	...
Gencropota	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	107	...	...	54	4	...	53
Barsha	...	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	40	17	42	16	6	26	24	11	23
Gaighata	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	18	24	3	10	17	1	8	7	274	17	157	172	6	80	202	11	77
Grand Total ...	606	492	840	291	237	434	305	255	406	6,153	68	231	3,008	19	133	3,148	37	118

STATEMENT D.

Names of Subdivision and Thana.		Deaf and Dumb.			Insane.			Blind.			Lepers.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sadar	Jessore ...	68	28	96	22	19	41	46	27	73	18	6	24
	Kaliganj ...	33	34	67	13	14	27	30	32	62	6	3	9
	Bagherpara ...	27	33	60	13	9	22	31	15	46	14	3	17
	Godkhali ...	36	28	64	10	17	36	31	33	64	14	5	19
	Monirampur ...	66	44	110	30	30	60	46	26	72	23	6	29
	Keshabpur ...	40	19	59	16	18	34	15	22	37	14	4	18
	Total ...	269	186	466	105	97	200	199	145	344	89	25	114
Jhenida	Jhenida ...	70	43	113	15	7	22	70	47	117	58	12	70
	Kaliganj ...	76	40	116	56	35	91	65	57	120	51	12	63
	Harinkundu ...	4	6	10	10	20	30	12	10	22	12	9	21
	Kotchandpur ...	26	10	36	12	5	17	12	11	24	13	1	14
	Total ...	176	99	275	72	68	140	159	125	284	134	34	168
Magura	Magura ...	88	50	138	53	27	80	69	65	134	68	13	81
	Mahammadpur ...	54	37	91	34	27	61	28	34	62	45	15	60
	Salikha ...	30	15	45	14	9	23	38	26	64	16	1	16
	Total ...	172	102	274	91	63	154	133	104	238	129	27	156
Narail	Narail ...	61	27	88	21	23	44	37	25	62	55	8	63
	Lohagara ...	78	48	126	43	35	78	33	25	78	30	7	37	
	Kalia ...	32	27	59	30	9	39	31	17	38	46	7	53
	Total ...	171	102	273	84	64	148	111	67	178	110	23	133
Bangaon	Bangaon ...	44	26	70	19	11	30	30	13	23	28	6	46
	Mohesh pur ...	61	27	88	28	20	47	38	33	71	43	6	41
	Gaurapota ...	36	25	63	11	21	32	18	17	35	27	5	32
	Saruba ...	40	28	77	9	14	23	18	32	75	40	9	49
	Gaighata ...	23	17	45	6	4	10	13	9	21	6	1	7
	Total ...	230	153	383	83	70	142	140	95	235	153	33	185
	Grand Total ...	1,018	591	1,609	454	361	796	741	536	1,277	612	140	752

STATEMENT E.

Deaf and Mute.

Religion.	Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Religion.	Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Hindu	Sunri ...	11	5	16	Hindu	Chasadhopa	2	1	3
	Kayastha ...	36	22	58		Kansari ...	1	2	3
	Bhuimali ...	3	...	3		Sankhari ...	2	...	2
	Teli ...	19	18	37		Dom ...	1	2	3
	Namasudra	103	57	160		Kumhar ...	9	10	19
	Jaliya ...	24	13	37		Bauri ...	5	2	7
	Kamar ...	7	2	9		Halwai ...	1	...	1
	Vaishnava...	11	12	23		Mali ...	1	1	2
	Napit ...	19	11	30		Pod ...	1	3	4
	Kochh ...	4	...	4		Total ...	453	293	746
	Chamar ...	38	23	61					
	Jugi ...	8	2	10					
	Bagdi ...	4	9	13					
	Kahar ...	7	4	11					
	Gandhabanik	6	2	8	Musalman	Shaikh ...	539	291	830
	Buna ...	9	7	16		Jolaha ...	1	...	1
	Kapali ...	9	11	20		Sayyid ...	1	1	2
	Goala ...	24	13	37		Dai ...	1	...	1
	Sutradhar...	3	5	8		Kalu ...	1	...	1
	Kalu ...	1	6	7		Bajadar ...	1	...	1
	Chunari ...	3	1	4		Pathan ...	2	4	6
	Dhopa ...	4	2	6		Bedia ...	...	1	1
	Brahman ...	21	20	41		Unspecified	7	...	7
	Patni ...	1	3	4		Total ...	553	297	850
	Kaibartta ...	34	13	47					
	Tanti ...	5	3	8					
	Sadgop ...	4	3	7					
	Kalindi ...	1	...	1	Christian	Christian ...	3	...	3
	Malo ...	5	4	9	Santal	Santal ...	...	1	1
	Mayura ...	3	1	4	Atheist	Santal ...	9	...	9
	Kaora ...	1	...	1					
	Tiyar ...	2	...	2		Grand Total	1,018	591	1,609

Insane.

Religion.	Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Religion.	Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Hindu ...	Kayastha ...	27	20	47	Hindu ...	Barsi ...	1	3	4
	Bagdi ...	4	3	7		Sadgop ...	5	1	6
	Sarnakar ...	2	...	2		Pod ...	1	...	1
	Jugi ...	4	4	8		Pura ...	1	...	1
	Kamar ...	7	10	17		Subarnabanik	1	1	2
	Vaishnava...	7	4	11		Bedia ...	1	...	1
	Napit ...	11	9	20		Mayara ...	1	1	2
	Kochh ...	1	5	6		Chunari ...	...	1	1
	Goála ...	11	12	23		Behara ...	...	2	2
	Namasudra	40	25	65		Peshakar ...	...	1	1
	Mali ...	2	3	5		Chasadhopa	...	1	1
	Teli ...	12	5	17		Gandhabanik	...	1	1
	Dhopa ...	3	2	5		Kaora ...	...	1	1
	Jaliya ...	12	17	29		Total ...	243	194	437
	Brahman ...	29	18	47					
	Kaibartta ...	19	6	25					
	Chamar ...	8	5	13					
	Ohhutar ...	5	3	8					
	Baidya ...	4	1	5	Muhammadan	Jolaha ...	4	3	7
	Tanti ...	1	2	3		Shaikh ...	178	157	335
	Kumhar ...	5	4	9		Pathan ...	1	2	3
	Sunri ...	7	10	17		Kalu ...	2	...	2
	Patni ...	1	...	1		Dhopa ...	1	...	1
	Mistri ...	1	...	1		Sayyid ...	2	2	4
	Buna ...	3	3	6		Unspecified	3	3	6
	Kalu ...	1	3	4		Total ...	191	167	358
	Dai ...	1	...	1					
	Kapali ...	3	6	9		Grand Total	434	361	795
	Kansari ...	1	1	2					

Blind.

Hindu ..	Kayastha ...	26	22	48	Hindu ...	Sadgop ...	7	4	11
	Sutradhar ...	2	4	6		Subarnabanik	1	1	2
	Buna ...	4	2	6		Kamar ...	9	1	10
	Mali ...	2	1	3		Bedia ...	1	...	1
	Kochh ...	5	1	6		Bhuiya ...	1	...	1
	Teli ...	17	11	28		Pirali ...	1	...	1
	Brahman ...	20	13	33		Kahar ...	2	3	5
	Kapali ...	9	7	16		Pod ...	3	...	3
	Kaibartta ...	17	5	22		Dom ...	...	1	1
	Namasudra	63	44	107		Chunari ...	...	2	2
	Sunri ...	14	7	21		Mayara ...	...	1	1
	Sonar ...	1	0	1		Turi ...	...	1	1
	Kumhar ...	10	7	17		Patni ...	...	2	2
	Bagdi ...	10	7	17		Total ...	318	233	561
	Vaishnava .	17	20	37					
	Jaliya ...	17	13	30					
	Chasadhopa	3	1	4					
	Chamar ...	23	15	38	Musalman...	Shaikh ...	392	283	675
	Napit ...	11	7	18		Pathan ...	8	5	13
	Jugi ...	5	6	11		Sayyid ...	7	2	9
	Tanti ...	1	2	3		Jolaha ...	...	11	11
	Kaora ...	1	...	1		Unspecified	6	...	6
	Gandhabanik	2	2	4		Total ...	413	301	714
	Kansari ...	1	4	5					
	Kalu ...	3	1	4					
	Dai ...	3	1	4	Christian ...	Christian ...	...	2	2
	Malo ...	3	1	4					
	Bauri ...	2	...	2		Total ...	...	2	2
	Baidya ...	2	...	2					
	Goála ...	8	8	16		Grand Total	741	536	1,27
	Dhopa ...	1	5	6					

Lepers.

Religion.	Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Religion.	Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Hindu ...	Namasudra	73	9	82	Hindu ...	Kamar ...	2	...	2
	Napit ...	5	...	5		Chasadhopa	4	...	4
	Kapali ...	7	1	8		Kandu ...	1	...	1
	Tanti ...	3	...	3		Patni ...	1	...	1
	Pod ...	2	...	2		Brahman ...	1	...	1
	Bagdi ...	23	7	30		Kalendi ...	1	1	2
	Buna ...	23	13	36		Kansabanik	1	...	1
	Vaishnava...	8	2	10		Sonar ...	1	...	1
	Mayara ...	2	...	2		Bhuimali ...	2	...	2
	Chamar ...	16	5	21		Subarnabanik	1	...	1
	Kalu ...	6	1	7		Jugi ...	1	...	1
	Jugi ...	2	...	2		Malo ...	5	1	6
	Goala ...	25	3	28		Chhutar ...	1	...	1
	Kandu ...	1	...	1		Bauri ...	...	1	1
	Kaibartta ...	10	5	15		Dom ...	...	1	1
	Kayastha ...	19	3	22		Kurmi ...	...	1	1
	Mali ...	1	...	1		Kochh ...	1	...	1
	Sadgop ...	3	...	3		Total ...	293	68	361
	Jaliya ...	11	1	12					
	Turi ...	1	...	1	Musalman ...	Shaikh ...	314	72	386
	Bedia ...	1	1	2		Kalu ...	2	...	2
	Kumhar ...	6	1	7		Sayyid ...	2	...	2
	Kaora ...	1	...	1		Pathan ...	1	...	1
	Sunri ...	4	2	6		Total ...	319	72	391
	Bhuiya ...	1	1	2					
	Gandhabanik	1	...	1					
	Dhopa ...	1	...	1					
	Teli ...	11	6	17					
	Kahar ...	1	2	3					
	Chunari ...	2	...	2		Grand Total	612	140	752

STATEMENT F.

Description of Schools.	1890-91.		1880-81.		1870-71.		Remarks.
Public Institutions.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
High English schools ...	10	1,508	9	1,264	1	167	
Middle ditto ...	28	1,814	12	703	49	2,486	
Do. vernacular schools ...	49	2,612	52	2,343	326	9,484	
Primary { Upper schools ...	105	3,886	77	2,949	...	...	
Primary { Lower do. ...	724	18,657	596	19,060	...	...	
Special	23	107	...	...	1	50	
Female	90	1,330	28	968	13	162	
Total Public Institutions ...	1,029	30,114	774	27,287	390	12,349	
Private Institutions.							
1. Advanced, teaching—							
(a) Arabic or Persian	10	94	...	...	...	...	
(b) Sanskrit ...	18	129	...	...	...	...	
2. Elementary, teaching— Vernacular only or mainly	6	42	...	...	...	...	
Total Private Institutions ...	34	265	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	1,063	30,379	774	27,287	390	12,349	

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STATEMENT G.

Name of Subdivision and Thana.		English-knowing		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
1		2	3	4
Sadar ...	Jessore	522	20	542
	Kaliganj	90	...	90
	Bagharpara ...	76	...	76
	Gadkhali	61	...	61
	Monirampur ...	60	...	60
	Keshabpur	113	...	113
	Total ...	922	20	942
Jhenida ...	Jhenida	193	1	194
	Salkopa	199	...	199
	Harinakundu ...	66	4	70
	Kotchandpur ...	44	...	44
	Total ...	502	5	507
Magura ...	Magura	232	...	232
	Mahammadpur ...	88	2	90
	Salikha	62	...	62
	Total ...	382	2	384
Narail ...	Narail	342	2	344
	Lohagara	185	3	188
	Barkalia	117	...	117
	Total ...	644	5	649
Bangaon ...	Bangaon	233	4	237
	Moheshpur ...	159	1	160
	Ganrapota	37	...	37
	Saraha	40	...	40
	Gaighata	68	...	68
	Total ...	537	5	542
	Grand Total ...	2,987	37	3,024

Note.—According to the Census Report, there are 3,321 English-knowing persons in the district, viz.:—

Males		3,290
Females		31
	Total ...	3,321

The *thana* details are not available.

STATEMENT H.

Caste or tribe.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Hindus.			
Agarwala	9	3	12
Aguri	7	3	10
Babhan	3	2	5
Bagdi	7,825	8,827	16,652
Baidya	1,013	1,206	2,219
Baiti	717	959	1,676
Barui	5,513	5,335	10,848
Bauri	218	248	466
Bedia	697	617	1,314
Beldar	25	20	45
Bhat	3	5	8
Bhuimali	162	137	299
Bhuiya	123	96	219
Bhumij	144	162	306
Bind	126	...	126
Brahman	19,807	21,342	41,149
Chain	6	...	6
Chasadhopa	321	343	664
Dhanuk	1	...	1
Dhopa	3,792	3,717	7,509
Dom	574	580	1,154
Dosadh	177	109	286
Gandhabanik	2,128	2,338	4,466
Ghatwal	2	1	3
Goála	15,232	15,280	30,512
Hari	279	355	634
Jaliya	24,299	25,635	49,934
Jugi	5,914	5,846	11,760
Kahar	1,917	1,866	3,783
Kaibartta	25,417	24,948	50,365
Kalu	1,903	1,918	3,821
Kansari	392	580	972
Kaora	1,186	1,169	2,355
Kapali	13,442	13,092	26,534
Karmakar	7,517	7,707	15,224
Kayastha	27,426	31,913	59,339
Kharwar	...	...	.....
Koiri	71	62	133
Kumbhakar	8,628	8,963	17,591
Kurmi	239	103	342
Mayara	1,337	1,114	2,451
Malakar	410	430	840
Malla	42	...	42
Mihtar	52	59	111
Muchi	27,010	26,708	53,718
Musahar	4	...	4
Namasudra or Chandal ...	84,847	87,389	172,236
Napit	11,315	11,384	22,699
Nuniya	52	78	130
Pod	3,878	3,600	7,478
Rajbansi	440	519	959
Rajput	320	327	647
Rajwar	21	24	45
Sadgop	2,975	3,261	6,236
Saukhari	163	178	341
Sarnakar	781	794	1,575
Suuri	13,054	13,838	26,892
Sutradhar	5,150	5,401	10,551
Suvarnabanik	2,103	2,197	4,300
Tambuli	50	19	69

Caste or tribe.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Tanti	4,085	4,222	8,307
Teli	6,345	6,233	12,578
Tiyjar	333	331	664
Turaha	1	...	1
Turi	62	56	118
Vaishnava	6,290	7,372	13,662
Vaisya	93	135	228
Persons of unknown or unspecified castes.	14,078	14,007	28,085
Total ...	362,546	375,163	737,709
Muhammadans.			
Julaha	19,139	18,700	37,839
Mughal	122	97	219
Pathan	5,260	5,132	10,392
Sayyid	3,601	3,484	7,085
Shaikh	547,801	543,238	1,091,039
Others	2,352	1,209	3,561
Total ...	578,275	571,860	1,150,135
Christians.			
European	43	21	64
Eurasian	5	6	11
Native	386	379	765
Total ...	434	406	840
Brahmos	69	58	127
Buddhists	1	...	1
Jains	9	6	15
Grand Total ...	941,334	947,493	1,888,827

Castes of Bihar.

Class I.

Babhan or Bhuinhar.

Class II.

Rajwar.

Class III

Ahir.
Agarwala.
Aguri.
Dhanuk.
Halwai.
Lohar.
Kumhar.

Class IV.

Bhuiya.
Bhujawala.
Garai.
Kharwar.
Malla.
Nuniya.

Class V.

Beldar.
Bhumij.
Ghatwal.
Kabari or Kunjra.
Marua.

Class VI.

Bauri.
Bind.
Bohit.
Chain.

Class VII.

Chapariya.
Dhunia.
Tiyar.
Pundarik.
Turaha.

Class VIII.

Dusadh.
Musahar.
Paharia.
Turi.

STATEMENT I.

Occupations.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
A.—*Agricultural group*—			
Interest in land ...	611,617	623,497	1,235,114
Agricultural labourers ...	4,433	2,591	7,024
Growers of special products and trees.	2,497	3,102	5,599
Agricultural training and supervision.	5,758	5,483	11,241
Total Class A ...	624,305	634,673	1,258,978
B.—*Professional group*—			
Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments.	1,705	1,013	2,718
Service of Local and Municipal bodies.	59	48	107
Village service ...	4,719	4,961	9,680
Religion	6,418	8,482	14,900
Education	1,524	1,536	3,060
Literature	1,133	1,103	2,236
Law	1,086	1,030	2,116
Medicine	3,814	4,289	8,103
Engineering	95	79	174
Pictorial art	112	152	264
Total Calss B ...	20,665	22,693	43,358
C.—*Commercial group*—			
Dealers in money and securities.	1,192	1,273	2,465
General merchandize ...	4,939	5,197	10,136
Dealing unspecified ...	6,652	6,660	13,312
Middlemen, &c. ...	398	365	763
Railway	542	331	873
Road	8,805	8,861	17,666
Water	5,077	4,474	9,551
Messages	2,024	2,026	4,050
Storage and weighing ...	133	152	285
Total Class C ...	29,762	29,339	51,101
D.—*Artisan group*—			
Fabrics and dress stuff ...	29,938	28,156	58,094
Food and drink ...	31,990	31,202	63,192
Lighting	11,329	11,709	23,058
Fuel and forage ...	113	265	378
Building	2,068	1,973	4,041
Vehicles and vessels ...	944	809	1,753
Papers, books and prints ...	1,621	1,367	2,988
Clocks and watches ...	8	11	19
Carving and engraving ...	3	1	4
Toys, curiosities, &c. ...	146	135	281
Necklaces, bracelets, sacred threads, beads.	768	725	1,493
Carried over ...	78,928	76,353	155,281

STATEMENT I—*concld.*

Occupations.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Brought forward ...	78,928	76,353	155,281
D.—*Artisan group*—concld.			
Furniture	3	12	15
Tools and machinery ...	1,869	1,844	3,713
Arms and ammunition ...	45	30	75
Mineral substances ...	16,929	17,266	34,195
Leather, horns and bones ...	4,544	4,353	8,897
Wood, cane and leaves ...	12,351	12,359	24,710
Total Class D ...	114,669	112,217	226,886
E.—*Pastoral group*—			
Horses and horned cattle ...	2,719	1067	3,786
Small stock	849	884	1,733
Subsidiary service to stock ...	224	182	406
Total Class E ...	3,792	2,133	5,925
F.—*Fishing and hunting group* ...	38,551	38,382	76,933
G.—*Serving group*—			
Personal and domestic services.	23,310	19,370	42,680
Non-domestic establishment	55	38	93
Sanitation	334	332	666
Unskilled labour ...	1,808	9,552	11,360
General labour	71,934	62,297	134,231
Indefinite	49	134	183
Total Class G ...	97,490	91,723	189,213
H.—*Unproductive group*—			
Music and ballad reciters ...	2,757	2,866	5,623
Astrologers, genealogists and horoscope casters.	38	41	79
Jugglers and animal exhibitors.	73	60	133
Tumblers and acrobats ...	24	26	50
Disreputable means of livelihood.	32	1,485	1,517
Property and allowances ...	713	793	1,506
Charity and endowment ...	8,124	10,905	19,029
Pensioners	94	152	246
Prisoners	245	5	250
Total Class H ...	12,100	16,333	28,433
GRAND TOTAL ...	941,334	947,493	1,888,827

J. S. N.—Reg. No. 6358J—90—7-6-93.